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BY H. A. McPIKE.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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☞ In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞ Look at your paper before you stop it, if you wish to, you will. Some but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880. NUMBER 40.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

"God Save the Commonwealth."

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon the Sheriff to give public notice of said election, and to declare in said notice what officers are to be elected. I, THOMAS GRIFFITH, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria on the

Second Tuesday next following the 30 Day of November, A. D. 1880,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for Electors at Large and SEVEN PERSONS for District Electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States of America, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Indiana and Somerset, for Congress.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the county of Indiana, for Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the County.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the County of Cambria, one for one year and one for three years.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County.

I do hereby make known and give notice, that the aforesaid election in the several districts composed of the Townships, Boroughs and Wards within the County of Cambria, is hereby appointed to be held at the several places as follows, to wit:

The district composed of the Township of Allegheny shall meet at the house of Daniel Dunlap.

The district composed of the Township of Blacklick shall meet at the house of Abram Rager.

The district composed of the Township of Cambria shall meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown shall meet at the school house in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs shall meet at the school house.

The district composed of the Township of Clearfield shall meet at the house of Joseph Wilmore.

The district composed of the Township of Conemaugh shall meet at the school house in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Croyle shall meet at the house of Michael Ryan.

The district composed of the Township of Dean shall meet at the school house, near the house of Jacob Swoope, in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg shall meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Davis.

The district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg shall meet at the new school house in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg shall meet at the council chamber, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Elder shall meet at the school house in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Ferguson shall meet at the small stone house of Jacob Beam, in said township.

The district composed of the Township of Gallitzin shall meet at the school house in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Hastings shall meet at the school house in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Jackson shall meet at the school house in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Johnstown shall meet at the school house in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the school house in the Second Ward, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the school house in the Third Ward, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the school house in the Fourth Ward, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the school house in the Fifth Ward, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet at the school house in the Sixth Ward, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Lower Yoder shall meet at the warehouse of Andrew Shoemaker, in the village of Munster, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Middle Taylor shall meet at the house of Daniel Rager, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Munster shall meet at the house of Michael Fritz, in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Nanty Glo, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Portage shall meet at the house of Adam Ritzman, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Richland shall meet at the house of Peter Maitzle, in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Summerhill shall meet at the house of John Swartz, in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Susquehanna shall meet at the house of Daniel Rager, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Upper Yoder shall meet at the house of Michael Rager, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Washington shall meet at the house of Joseph Yahner, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Wilmore shall meet at the house of Jacob Swank, in said Township.

The district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the school house in said Borough.

The district composed of the Township of Summerhill shall meet at the house of Michael Ryan, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Taylor shall meet at the house of Mrs. Margaret Hite, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Washington shall meet at the house of Jacob Yahner, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of White shall meet at the house of Abraham Rager, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Wilmore, to meet at the house of Joseph Yahner, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Summerhill shall meet at the house of Michael Ryan, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Taylor shall meet at the house of Mrs. Margaret Hite, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Washington shall meet at the house of Jacob Yahner, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of White shall meet at the house of Abraham Rager, in said Township.

The district composed of the Township of Conemaugh shall meet at the house of Joseph Jacoby

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY. - - - - - OCT. 29, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEO. A. JENKS,

of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro'.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

JOHN FENDIN, of Ebensburg.

L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:

CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:

MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Cambria Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

WILLIAM H. SOUHLER, of Ebensburg.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:

FRANCIS P. BAKER, to serve 3 years, of Susquehanna.

GEORGE W. EASLY, (Union,) of Johnstown.

FOR CORONER:

S. M. DOUGLASS, of Chest Springs.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

The baldest of all Republican pretenses in this campaign is the pretense that protection increases the wages of the workingman.—How bald it is the working man can satisfy himself by asking the simple question, "Does a capitalist or a manufacturer ever raise the wages of a laboring man out of charitable considerations?" If there is any one such who regulates his payment of wages by any other rule than the simple old-fashioned one of supply and demand, there would be some show of foundation to the claim. But if the answer is in the negative, as it must be, the claim is as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

Mrs. HESTER A. BOYD, comes up smiling in the Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday last with a supplemental affidavit, in which she charges Gen. Coffroth with stealing her "marriage certificate," and still retaining it. Well, this is indeed adding insult to injury, and we don't see that there is anything now left for Gen. Coffroth to do in order to render his infamy complete, than to put on his war paint and go and bodily steal the widow Boyd herself, if she, like the proverbial widow happens to be, is "fat fair, and forty." It would simplify the matter amazingly, and would hardly be regarded by the editor of the *Tribune* as another case of "swindling a widow" by the member from the Seventeenth district.

Who has traduced and vilified James A. Garfield? Was it the Poland committee, composed of a majority of Republicans, which it found him guilty of having corruptly received $329, after he had sworn that he had never received anything? Did George W. McCrary, Luke Poland and N. P. Banks, seven years ago, conspire together to traduce and vilify James A. Garfield, by convicting him of perjury and thus reporting him to a Republican Congress? Did Judge Black, whose counsel and advice James A. Garfield sought to shield him from the disgrace that was about to fall upon and crush him, traduce and vilify him when he said in his letter to the New York *Sun* that Garfield had no other refuge left than in a "fundamental falsehood," which means perjury? These are Garfield's accusers, and they are his own political and personal friends.

It is false, as charged by the Johnstown *Tribune*, that the Democratic papers of this District call workmen "slaves" who "choose" to vote "as their employers do." They only become "slaves" when their employers interfere with their right to vote as they "choose," and under threats of dismissal bulldoze them to vote as their employers "choose," and not as the men themselves "choose." As regards the way things political were conducted during the days of the Old Portage Rail Road, Harry Boggs, who knows all about it if the *Tribune* don't, could have told its editor that the Portage Railroad was a State improvement, and that it was always conducted by the party in power for its own political advancement. Manufacturing establishments, we believe, are not regarded as political institutions or agencies to promote the interests of any party. Hence the comparison does not hold good, and the *Tribune* will have to try again.

On the 27th of January, 1873, James A. Garfield, as we learn from Mayor Bandy's "Campaign Life," wrote to his friend, Professor Hinesdale, of Ohio, upon the Credit Mobilier business, as follows:

"The only course for me to take for the present is to bear in silence whatever is cast upon me until the investigation is concluded. Then I shall speak. The condition of public note which the public mind is thrown makes it nearly impossible either to speak or listen with calmness and judicial fairness. *In the meantime I bespeak the patience of my friends.*"

When the investigation by the Poland committee was concluded, and when their report was under consideration in the House, Garfield forgot to "speak," although all the other members of Congress implicated spoke. Garfield never spoke about the charge of bribery against him, at least not publicly, until Oakes Ames was dead. He was dumb until the tongue of the man with whom he made his corrupt bargain was silent in death; and then of course he could open his mouth with a denial. But Judge Black still lives, and Garfield has not dared to deny the charge of perjury which Judge Black only recently made against him.

GRANT spent the latter part of last week in whooping up his third term in 1884 in Connecticut and New Jersey, and in company with Conkling his chief cook and bottle holder, has been engaged this week at various points in central New York at the same business. In his speeches, if they can be dignified as such, he eats up all that he said about the South and her people after his return from that section and his defeat at the Chicago convention, and now blurts out the meanest possible reproaches against that portion of the country, interlarded with stale lies and exploded calumnies against the Democratic party. Never President ever before consented to be paraded about the country like a prize ox or a baby elephant, to attract crowds at political meetings. It is all, however, in perfect keeping with the notions of personal dignity and public decency of a man, whose intimate associates were Belknap, Babcock, Rollins, Shepherd, and the chiefs of the Whiskey Ring, while he occupied the White House.

We felt very confident that an affidavit against General Coffroth charging him with swindling some pensioner or selling a cadetship would appear on the eve of the election, and the Johnstown *Tribune* on Wednesday of last week, true to its vocation, furnished the expected document, which seems to have originally appeared in the New York *Times*. It is an affidavit dated March 2d, 1879—*more than nineteen months ago*—by Mrs. Hester A. Boyd before the Prothonotary of Somerset county, in which she states that her husband, prior to his death in July, 1869, over eleven years ago, had made application through General Coffroth for a pension on account of services rendered and wounds received, etc. —that after her husband's death she prosecuted her claim for a pension through Thomas Ankeny, now of Minneapolis, Minn., and Gen. Coffroth—that she was induced to agree to their demand to give them one-half the amount they secured for her—that in August, 1871, she was informed by them that they had received the first payment, $808, one-half of which they left in bank for her and kept the balance for their fee. This is the matter complained of in the affidavit.

On the very day that this affidavit appeared in the *Tribune*, Oct. 20th, it was also published in the leading Republican paper of Pittsburgh, the *Commercial Gazette*, and also on the next day in the *Dispatch* of that city. Gen. Coffroth happened to be in Pittsburgh on business at the time of its publication, and he addressed to each of the papers named the following clear statement in regard to his connection, or rather his total want of connection, with Mrs. Boyd's claim:

To the Editor of the Commercial-Gazette.

I notice in your Washington news of this morning an untrue attack made upon me in regard to the pension claim of Hester A. Boyd.

The charge that I was the attorney for Chauncey F. Boyd is false.

The charge that I was in any way connected with a bargain by which one-half or any other sum was to be given is also false.

The charge that Mr. Ankeny and myself retained $808.00 of the money granted to Mrs. Boyd is utterly false.

While I was a member of Congress whilst this pension claim was pending, I was a practicing attorney at Somerset, and as such Mr. Ankeny, learning that I was going to Cleveland, called on me to get the deposition of Captain Chauncey F. Mitchell, who resided there. This is all I had to do with the claim.

During the last session of Congress I fully investigated the matter and found that John R. Uhl, Esq., filed the application for Chauncey F. Boyd and that Mr. Ankeny filed the application for Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Ankeny made a satisfactory statement, which I read to the commissioner of pensions, showing that Mrs. Boyd had received and endorsed the check, and that he had paid her every dollar coming to her, except his own fee of $10.00 and about $25.00 he had expended in obtaining the testimony and other proofs to sustain the claim.

It is strange, in this late day, on the eve of the election, that this false charge should be paraded against me in the public prints.

Truly yours,

A. H. COFFROTH.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1880.

The *Dispatch* in referring to Gen. Coffroth's emphatic denial says:

"It is but justice to General Coffroth to state, however, that he is to his oral denial of any complicity in the Boyd pension matter quite as emphatic as in his written. He stated that he never acted as attorney to collect a pension claim in the whole course of his practice, and that in this particular instance he was in no wise pecuniarily concerned, not even as attorney. He does state that he believes Mr. Ankeny, who was cashier of the Bank, Somerset, Pa., when Mrs. Boyd collected her pension, had, on behalf of other parties—a Mr. Schell, of Somerset—a counter claim against Mrs. Boyd, which was effected by Ankeny from the amount of the pension; but he (General Coffroth) had nothing to do with the transaction whatever."

If Ankeny had a claim against Mrs. Boyd, as Gen. C. says above that he had, and deducted the amount out of the pension, who but a knave or a fool will pretend to hold Gen. Coffroth responsible for the act of Ankeny? The editor of the *Tribune* jumped at this affidavit as a hungry trout jumps at a worm in the beginning of Spring, and rolling it under his tongue as a sweet morsel, talks about "A. H. Coffroth swindling a widow." Two years ago, when Gen. Coffroth was a candidate, the *Tribune* determined to demolish him at one blow, and in its weekly edition published seventeen columns, more or less, of calumny and abuse against him. The people, however, and especially the people of Somerset county, who know Gen. Coffroth, didn't believe a word of its manufactured trash about the sale of cadetships, as well as other unfounded charges, and so far, at least, as Gen. C. is concerned, they will treat the allegations in Mrs. Boyd's affidavit in precisely the same way.

P. S. Since writing the above in reference to Gen. Coffroth's connection with Mrs. Boyd's pension claim, we received from that gentleman a printed slip containing two letters addressed to him, dated March 31, 1880, and April 1st, 1880, by A. T. Ankeny, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Ankeny states that he took charge of Mrs. Boyd's claim at the instance of his brother-in-law, Jacob Schell, who had been supplying her with goods and provisions from his store—that Schell's debt was paid out of the pension money with Mrs. Boyd's consent—that she insisted upon paying and did pay Gen. Coffroth $50 or $60 for his traveling expenses—that she paid him (Ankeny) the ordinary fee, and that soon afterwards she bought a house with the balance of her pension money. The writer further says that Gen. Coffroth deserves the "everlasting gratitude" of Mrs. Boyd for his services in her behalf. Mr. Ankeny, whilst residing in Somerset, was cashier of M. A. Sanner & Co.'s bank, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the place.

It will be a dark spot on the bright record and fair name of the Democratic party of this county if it permits Herman Baumer its candidate for State Senator, to be defeated. It is the first time for twenty-one years that the nomination for that office has been conceded to Cambria, and if she now permits him to be stricken down her Democracy ought forever hereafter to hold their peace. No man disputes Sheriff Baumer's integrity of character, nor does any man for one moment question his ability faithfully, intelligently and honestly to discharge the duties of the office. In addition to this, when hard blows were to be given in defence of Democratic men and measures—when party success depended upon each man doing his whole duty —Herman Baumer has always been found in the thickest of the fight. It is such men who deserve the honors of a party, and when such a man is presented to the Democracy of Cambria for their suffrages it would be an act of base ingratitude in them not to sustain him with all their energy and all their strength. Want Democrat, therefore, with a spark of manhood in him, and remembering Sheriff Baumer's consistent and unflinching course as a Democrat—his uniform and vigorous support of the candidates of his party—will now hesitate to do for him what he has never failed to do for every other Democratic nominee in this county? And especially what Democrat worthy of the name will think of casting his vote for Harry Boggs, even though a dove, always the messenger of peace and good will, is apocryphally said to have alighted on his broad shoulders, when, on a certain occasion, he was addressing a crowd in the classically named village of Scalp Level. No dove ever behaved so badly before, or so compromised its well known character, and it is hard to say which of the two, Boggs or the dove, when they looked at each other, was most astonished at the mistake. If it had been a turkey buzzard seeking its prey it would have been in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, but for an innocent dove to seek to cultivate the acquaintance of Harry Boggs, who goes through the county wearing the bloody shirt, dealing death and damnation to the people of the South, is beyond human comprehension. Did Boggs ever vote for a Democrat since he ceased to be a Democrat himself, or has he not during all his latter career been the bitter and vindictive foe of that party and its candidates? No Republican in this county has been more consistent and determined in his fierce warfare against Democrats at all times and on all occasions since the hope of gain lured him from his first love than has Harry Boggs. Without Democratic votes he cannot be elected. Will he get them? If he does, and if Herman Bauser is sacrificed in the house of his friends, the men who aid in bringing about that disgraceful result will deserve the scorn and contempt of every honest Democrat in the county and the district.

Garfield's Political Death Warrant.

The De Golyer Candidate as the Chinaman's Champion.

We have received a *fac simile* in stereotype of the following infamous letter written by the Republican candidate for President, in size and penmanship resembling the original document as it came from his hand, but owing to the great stress upon our columns we are obliged to condense it as much as possible, and here it is:

[*Personal and Confidential.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1880.

Dear Sir:

Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand.

I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest.

We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the General Government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. NOREY,

Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass.

The above letter which was published on Wednesday of last week in the New York *Truth*, has caused much excitement and discussion from Maine to California, in consequence of the position taken in it in favor of free and unlimited Chinese immigration to this country. Garfield says he did not write it and that it is a forgery, but for that very reason, judging Garfield by his admission to Judge Black and his counter oath afterwards before the Poland Committee, no man will attach any weight to his denial. Some of the best experts in writing in the country, who have compared a *fac simile* of the letter with Garfield's hand writing, do not doubt its genuineness. Besides that, the letter is perfectly consistent with Garfield's course on the Chinese bill when that measure was before Congress. The editor of *Truth* asserts his inability to prove the letter to be genuine, and promises to submit the evidence to the public with as little delay as possible.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S name and fame are co-extensive with the Union and familiar as household words. He is an honest, God-loving man, and has long been the warm personal friend of James A. Garfield. In his late letter to the New York *Sun* Judge Black makes the terrible charge against Garfield that in his testimony before the Poland committee he sought refuge in "*a fundamental falsehood*," or, in other words, that he had committed *wilful and deliberate perjury*. What has Garfield said in reply to this sweeping accusation? Nothing. Would any other public man in the United States stand mute under a charge of that nature, preferred by a man of the high character of Judge Black? Would the gallant and irreproachable Hancock remain silent under a charge like that coming from such a responsible source? The Presidential power of this great Republic is now wielded by a man who was never elected to the office, but was foisted into it by fraud and forgery. Is the shame of the Republic to be again proclaimed to the whole world by the election of a man upon whom rests the heavy and unanswered imputation of corruption and perjury? If it is, the young man who casts his first vote on next Tuesday will not live long enough, though he attain the age of the patriarchs of old, to see the foul stain of his country's record washed out.

A LARGE MEETING of the business men of New York who are in favor of General Hancock's election was held before the sub-treasury building, in that city, on yesterday afternoon a week, over which William Wood, ex-President of the Board of Education, a white haired, venerable man, presided as chairman. No speaker in this campaign has said a more eloquent thing, and in doing so struck James A. Garfield a harder or more effective blow, than Mr. Wood when in the course of his remarks on taking the chair he said: "Recently I received from a Republican friend a campaign document entitled 'A Record of the Statesmanship of Winfield S. Hancock, Regular Democratic Nominee for President of the United States, compiled from the Records, by a Citizen.' There followed six blank pages—*six clear, white pages.*" The speaker paused for a moment and then, lifting both hands, added with a tremor in his voice:

"Oh! what would Jas. A. Garfield give for such a clean, unsullied record—for such a spotless name—for not all the gold that Mississippi could float out on the stains on his record, the $5,000 bill, yet infamy, the Union Pacific pattering for the $329, and the crowning guilt of the manufactured Credit Mobilier evidence and the judgment thereon of the manipulator in the Electoral Commission."

GOVERNOR FOSTER, of Ohio, on the day after the election declared in conversation after dinner in a Columbus hotel that the tariff and business issues were got up by Eastern parties for the purpose of a scare, and he chuckled greatly over the success of the device in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Handy, the *Times* correspondent, was in the party who thus became the confidants of the Governor in this secret, and as they were let in because the Governor was feeling so good, and were not cautioned to keep the secret, Mr. Handy telegraphed the news the *Times*. Then Gov. Foster became alarmed at the imprudence of his admission and wrote to the New York *Times* saying that he knew Mr. Handy or had ever said anything to him of the kind. Mr. Handy in a rejoinder to the Sun completely corners the Governor and gives him a meal he will find much more uncomfortable to digest than the one after which he was so jubilant in the Nell House. As the Philadelphia *Times* suggests, it is wonderful how the Ohio politicians lie, and it don't cure them to make them Governors or candidates for President.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

MR. THOMAS MACKELLAR, of Philadelphia, a prominent type manufacturer and President both of the Type Founders' Association of the United States and of the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia, is another level-headed manufacturer who does not believe in making the tariff a party issue at this time. He was appointed Vice-President of a meeting of Republican manufacturers in Philadelphia, but being many miles away could not attend, and subsequently wrote to the *Times* to declare his position. He believes that "a prosperous South insures a prosperous North, and the man that can harmonize all sections is the man that should fill the Presidential chair." There is no industry to which an equitable tariff is more important than it is to the manufacturers of type, and it hardly will be said that the head of one of the largest type foundries in the world and the President of the National Type Founders' Association does not understand what he is talking about.

NO MAN HAS SERVED HIS CONSTITUENTS BETTER THAN GENERAL COFFROTH.—The Republicans of Coffroth's Congressional district are alarmed at the prospect of defeat, and have commenced a system of slander, reviving stories exploded seventeen years ago, but hove been careful not to originate any since his Congressional career. Mr. Coffroth stands above all other members in successful applications for pension to widows and orphans, to which the pension office of this city bears testimony, and has been commended for his disinterested industry by thousands of his district who have had evidence of his labors. No man has served his constituents better or stand with a purer personal and political record.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had no doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

"IF Hancock is elected I can hire you for $3 a week," said an employer in Pittsburgh to one of his workmen, who thereupon knocked him "higher than a kite" by the reply: "*If you faltered that, you would vote for Hancock.*"—*Exchange.*

COFFROTH AND THE SOLDIERS.

WHAT A STAUNCH REPUBLICAN HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

On Friday last a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Post* was informed by a veteran, who is a strong Republican, that George B. McKee, late a lieutenant in the Sixty-first regiment, was very indignant over the scurrilous attacks made upon Gen. Coffroth through the columns of the Republican papers. The reporter, in company with the gentleman who had incidentally mentioned the matter, visited Mr. McKee, at his cigar store, on the corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue.

After the subject had been introduced, Mr. McKee said:

"I want to say in the first place that I am an out and out Republican, and it is not because of disaffection toward my party that I feel disposed to take Gen. Coffroth's part in the matter."

In what way has the General aided you, or what has he done to cause you to feel so kindly toward him?

"Well, it came about in this way. About three years ago I made application for a pension, which was granted and my papers were sent to Washington. A year passed and no word from them. Others who were examined at the same time got their pensions allowed more than a year ago, but mine seemed to stick. I wrote to our member of Congress a number of times and he still replied that the case was still pending in the Adjutant General's office, and that was all I could hear about it. There was no intimation as to the cause of delay, and I knew not what to do."

Did you engage Coffroth to look the matter up?

"No, but some time last summer I saw by the papers that he was in town and I had so frequently read of how he had helped soldiers to get their pensions, and how cheerfully he had done it, that I concluded to call on him and engage him to work my case up. I went down to the United States Court room, where he was engaged in trying a case, and spoke to him about it. He said he was going to Washington in a few days and would take pleasure in doing anything he could for me. I told him I would pay him what was right. He said for me to never mind that. I gave him a statement of my case and that is the last I saw of him. In two or three weeks I got letters from the department asking for information in regard to certain matters; also a letter from Mr. Coffroth asking me to let him know if I did not hear further in thirty days. I waited for about forty days and got no word. Then I wrote him and it was but a short time until I heard from the department; also a letter from him."

Did he succeed in getting your application through?

"Yes, he did. All it needed was a little attention. The papers appeared to have been neglected."

Did you have to pay him anything for his services?

"I'll tell you about that. I wrote him a letter once and offered to give him one hundred dollars if he got it through. I needed the money very badly, and of course did not expect him to do all for nothing, as he was not in my district. Recently I heard he was in the city, and I hunted him up and told him my pension had been allowed and I had my money and whatever his charges were I was perfectly willing to pay. He said he was not a claim agent, and whatever he did for soldiers was done free. He would not take a cent, and I really thought from the manner in which he cut me off when I offered to pay him, that I had offended him. He said he was very glad to know he had got my papers through, and that he knew of many others who were in the same fix that I had been, to tell them to write to him and he would take pleasure in looking their cases up and hurrying them through, and that it would only cost them a three-cent stamp and the trouble of writing the letter."

Had you not served with him in the army at any time?

"No, I had never heard of him until I saw in the papers how he was doing so much good for the soldiers. Notwithstanding the fact that I am, and always have been a strong Republican, I would vote for him if I lived in his district. There are a few such Congressmen, even if they do owe their election to the soldier element, will look after their interests as faithfully as he does. In making this statement I do not want to be understood as saying against my own party, but I feel that it is but an act of justice to Gen. Coffroth to tell the public what I know he has done for me that no other one could or would do."

Mr. McKee has received his pension, which he richly deserved and greatly needed, and is now devoting himself to business with a fair prospect of building up a handsome trade and living comfortably, which he would not have been able to do if he had depended upon the member of Congress from his own district.

Address of Chairman Dill.

SEEING THE WORKINGMEN TO DEFY TYRANNY AND VOTE AS THEY WISH.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Democracy means the rule of the people. Its founder recognized and enforced the dignity and power of the individual citizen, of individual thought, control and government as the essence of republican liberty. Imperialism, office-holding oligarchy, corporate dictation, the rule of money by the employer over the employe are all war with these sacred, our traditions and our rule. Intimidation and every form of coercion, corruption and every form of bribery of the voter, are all at variance with the genius and the letter of our Constitution and laws. State and Federal, and we will see that such offenses are punished.

The Democratic party is largely composed of the industrial classes, and must, therefore, represent their interests and their rights.—To-day many of the corporations, the wealthy manufacturers, the great iron-masters, are attempting to debauch them with their money, in order to perpetuate their power. They threaten to take the bread out of their mouths, to starve their wives and children, unless they vote as employers dictate.

We address them.

Can you permit this tyranny and still claim to be freemen? Are you slaves because you labor for your daily bread? Must you surrender the most precious of a free ballot to obtain the right to work?

When that day comes it will be a fatal day for you and your liberties. Let the overseers of corporations and manufactories drive you to the polls to vote as they dictate, let their candidate be chosen by your craven submission, and you surrender that equality which is the chief glory of American citizenship. What is the remedy? Simple, plain, easy for brave men—assert your rights; vote as you please. Let wealth know that your labor is your capital and that your ballot must represent it. Their candidate is on one side only—the side of capital. He is for free trade in merchandise and in men and is the enemy of your interests. He wants Chinamen to come here and take your places if you complain or to work by your side for a pittance. He has said so over his own hand and by his votes in Congress. Our candidate is General Hancock, who shed his blood for you in defence of the country. He is the representative of all the people. He is your representative, because his faith is your faith. He has said over his hand that he is in favor of protection to American industry. He will be the zealous guardian of capital and labor if you elect him President. Trust your friends, not you enemies. Stand by the men who stand by you. Do not be deceived or frightened. Vote as your conscience may dictate.

Do this and we will win.

We have a majority of the people of the Republic, and if they vote their votes will be counted. Hancock will be elected and inaugurated President of the United States.

A. R. DILL, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1880.

THE following good story from the New Haven *Register* illustrates the fact that political bulldozing is a game that more than one can play at:

A down town baker, a Republican, attempted the other day to bulldoze one of his hands, an officer in a Hancock club, into leaving the club and joining a Garfield and Bigelow concern. He succeeded so far that the officer offered his resignation. His employer refused to accept the resignation. The answer was: "My employer threatens to discharge me unless I resign." So far so good. But that was not the end. Several leading Democrats who were large consumers of the baker's pies and bread, called on the baker and informed him that unless he gave assurances to the threatened employe that he should not be discharged for supporting Hancock they would withdraw their custom, amounting to hundreds of dollars, from his establishment. The baker, instanter, begged of his patrons "for God's sake not to withdraw their trade," and calling his employe told him to vote as he pleased and it would be all right. The next night the employe appeared before his company with drawn his resignation, and is now the stiffest Hancock man in his ward. There is a lesson in this incident. Workmen are perfectly safe from the threats of employers if they will only rely upon their political friends and show up the threats that have been used against them. Intimidation, such as the above, is a crime against the law and the intimidator may be prosecuted. But that is not all. Two can play at that game. Manufacturers and dealers are at the mercy of their patrons. If the fact is made public that any employer of labor uses undue influence or threats of discharge to influence the votes of employes, a large proportion of that employer's patrons will withdraw their trade from him. Expose these nefarious assaults upon the right of a free vote and whenever you catch a mad intimidating his employes, cease to deal with him. Then will tyranny, in this country, be at an end.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Joseph Lewis, of Darby, Delaware county, was kicked on the hand by a calf. He afterward took lockjaw and died.

—Samuel Davis, of Scranton, was seized with a fit of coughing while testifying in court and died a few moments afterward.

—Workingmen "go for" Garfield! He went for you every time he voted to reduce the tariff on iron. Now you "go for" him.

—A family in Bradford county owns an English clock, which has been in use in this country for over one hundred and fifty years.

—A family of emigrants, consisting of one man and two women, was found frozen to death about six miles from Springfield, Minn., on Thursday.

—One instance has been heard of where an ardent Republican in Indiana had six negroes to care for one horse on the eve of the late elections.

—The issue is between Hancock and the workingmen of America on one side and Garfield and the Chinese on the other. Choose ye between them.

—A man named Arnold is reported to have wives living in Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Cameron and Sullivan counties, and also in England and Wales.

—Two Italians named Garrett O'Connor and Daniel Dougherty were buried under a falling pile of lumber at Hunter Point, L. I., and are supposed to be fatally injured.

—The Democratic wing of the Workingmen's party in San Francisco have withdrawn Senator Ross, their candidate for Congress, and indorsed General Rosecrans, the Democratic candidate.

—A large barak in Western Pennsylvania fought desperately a school of boys for the possession of a bun that it was carrying off. It was killed at last, but not until two of the boys were badly lacerated by its tusks.

—It is understood that Mr. Hayes left as good a record the Indian office that the telegraphed the middle private Secretary Rogers to beat a kettle drum for two hours, upon the woodshed roof, in honor of the event.

—Friday night, while Mr. Bridges and wife, of San Fernando, Cal., were attending a political meeting at that place, their house caught fire and their four children, the eldest aged eleven years, were burnt to death.

—A girl at Kane, Ill., did not like to decide which of two sailors should escort her to a party, and so chose a third man. One of the rejected men then offered his services to another woman, while his rival lay in wait and killed the successful one.

—John Gans and Philip Barbour had a political discussion in a saloon on Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, when the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen. Gans was arrested and Barbour taken in a dying condition to the hospital.

—Dr. Lincoln says that many children have filled untimely graves by the neglect of their mothers to have Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry on hand. Every thoughtful mother has about this season of the year for immediate use.

—Three men named Wm. C. Brockway, Edward W. Spencer and Charles H. Smith, have been arrested in Brooklyn on charges of being concerned in the forgery of the $2,000,000 worth of counterfeit United States bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle at Chicago.

—George Lovett, who lived near Charlestown, in the southern part of Illinois, quarrelled with his wife on Friday evening about some property belonging to her, and the result was that he beat her brains out with a flat iron and then cut his own throat from ear to ear.

—Luke Walton, who murdered one of his daughters and attempted to murder the other, in River Falls, Wis., on the 22d ult. has just been captured and lodged in jail. He says he did the deed to prevent his daughters "from coming to shame or starvation through poverty."

—Dr. Porter, who lives near Harrisburg, has two flocks of semi-domesticated quail on his farm. He feeds them regularly and they seem to have found out that they can get not only food but protection from the drivers, who vigilantly guards his fields from the invasion of gunners.

—Lafayette Liess is a young man of Reading who fondly has earned the appellation of "Hercules." Recently a 150 pound stone was broken on his chest with a 16 pound sledge hammer. The muscles of his arms stand out like whipcords. He lifts 1,000 thousand pounds with the ease of a derrick.

—Fritz Wolfain, while bear hunting with two companions, near Spearfish Falls, Col., on Friday, was attacked by a large cinnamon bear. His head was nearly torn from the shoulders, both arms were broken and the lower jaw, and one eye completely torn away before the animal was killed. Death occurred in a few hours.

—S. B. Chittenden, a free-trade Republican member of Congress, offers $5,000 reward to discover the man who wrote the Garfield Morey letter. That is just the amount that Garfield received for his services in trying to push the corrupt and ingenious wood paving job through the committee on appropriations, of which he was chairman.

—James B. Doyle, a native of Bradford, Wis., and son-in-law of Byrd, Foster, a noted counterfeiter, was arrested in Chicago on Thursday, under orders from the secret service bureau, for having in his possession $50,000 in government bonds. There were found upon him a number of $1,000 U. S. coupon bonds, sixes of July 17 and Aug. 6, 1861.

—A banker living on Fifth avenue, New York, was requested to illuminate his residence for a recent Republican demonstration, and observing that all were placing three Chinese lanterns at the front windows in the third story, two in the second and nine in the first. But the "329" didn't appear to add to the enthusiasm of the procession in the least.

—A West Chester barber was surprised the other day by the appearance in his shop of a well dressed, fine looking woman and a man of dignified bearing. The man asked for a keen razor, which, being furnished, was used by the woman to shave the man. The tonsorial operation was quickly and skillfully performed, whereupon the strangers left, with thanks.

—The New *Herald* is making a bitter Know Nothing warfare upon Mr. Grace, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of that city. Mr. Grace is an Irishman, and the *Herald* has made the discovery that he is a Catholic as well. Upon this sectarian ground it opposes his election. To the honor of the newspapers of New York the *Herald* stands alone in waging this Know Nothing war.

—It is now generally known that in Indiana a man has only to reside in an election district ten days to entitle him to vote. But this is the case, and any one can see what opportunity is offered for the commission of frauds at the polls. The radicals had been colonizing negroes from Kentucky in Indiana for a couple of months, and, as will be seen shown, with an immense profit to the Republican party.

—The colored vote, honest and dishonest, resident and imported, certainly had a good deal to do, says the New York *Sun*, in the Republican success in Indiana. It is also a fact that there are very few States in the Union which the Republicans could now carry without that vote. This is a circumstance which will bear mentioning when the third-termers talk about making a solid North against a solid South.

—One hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars was the snug little sum which Boston contributed towards the purchase of Indiana. In early times an entire Presidential campaign did not cost over twenty-five thousand dollars. This was when the Democratic party was in the ascendancy. Then, as Mr. Blaine said of Maine, bribery and corruption were unheard of. The people took him at his word and voted to return. The country should do likewise.

—Hon. Orestes Cleveland, in addressing a Democratic meeting at Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday evening of last week, explained the tariff plank in the Cincinnati platform. He said that if any manufacturing concern that possessed an element of success was closed after Hancock's election, he would open the establishment the next morning and continue it with a full force of laborers at their old wages. Mr. Cleveland has in his employ fully 1,000 hands, and they are being paid the same wages as during the war.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that Chairman Cessna is making preparations for the raising a new pinnacle light on his canal boat early next month, and he wants some funds to carry out his arrangements. Therefore he is sending around another circular to State and Federal officials reminding them that they haven't come down so promptly and generously as they were expected to. The State officials are asked for three per cent. of their salaries, while those in Federal employ, having other committees to respond to, are thoughtfully let off with two per cent. The condition of the office holding mind is such at this moment that Mr. Cessna ought to be able to raise enough to buy a very brilliant pinnacle light.

—Moses Kane, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, now in jail at Meadville, is charged with deliberate murder in having caused a collision between trains by which two lives were sacrificed, his motive being to revenge himself upon the engineer of his train, with whom he had had a difficulty, but who escaped injury after all. Kane was employed on a freight train which was required to take a side track five miles from Corry to allow a fast Baltimore oyster train to pass, but on the occasion of the collision it is charged that he purposely left the switch open, and the oyster train, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the freight, by which two men on the oyster train were killed.

—The "business peril" dodge is not a new one with the Republicans. In 1872, it may be well enough to remember, says the Wilkes-Barre *Union-Leader*, it was constantly urged against Mr. Greeley that his election would imperil the business of the country. "If you want the country to be prosperous," was the cry, "keep the Republican party in power." What happened? Mr. Greeley was not elected, but Grant was given four more years of power. One year after that time with the Republican party in full possession of all departments of the government, a panic struck the country that paralyzed the business of the country, produced unexampled disaster and suffering, and a period of lowered depression that only ended when the Democratic party came into power in Congress.

—Here is a bit of information from the Dubuque *Herald*, which is in striking contrast with so-called Grant's recent utterances: "On the day General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, General Grant, Colonel Rowley and Mr. Hawkins were seated in Colonel Rowley's office, in Galena, awaiting the expected news. A telegram was received announcing the result. Colonel Rowley, turning to General Grant, asked him how he liked the nomination. General Grant answered: 'Why, it will run like wild fire! It is a great card without a doubt.' And in connection with General Hancock's nomination, General Grant said to Mr. Hawkins that "if General Hancock had been a Republican, he would have been the commander of the army of the Potomac instead of myself!"

—At San Francisco on Wednesday night of last week, George A. Wheeler went to the police station and confessed that he had murdered his sister in law, Dr. A. J. Tenson, in a lodging house at No. 23 Kearney street, and packed her body in a trunk. His statement was at once verified. The circumstances of the case are remarkable. The deceased had been living with her sister and Wheeler, and the latter had objected to her his desires, his wife being cognizant of the fact, but concealing the affair to avoid a scandal. Latterly George W. Peckham, who became acquainted with the family some time ago at Cross Placer county, sought to marry Della. This created jealousy on the part of Wheeler, who on the day stated while Della was sitting on his lap, choked her to death. Wheeler and his family formerly lived in New York.

—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 22d inst. says: Our Democratic friends throughout Indiana are urgently requested to report immediately to Gregory E. McDonald, Indianapolis, Ind., all cases where votes were sold or illegal voting at the late election that can be sustained by legal evidence. Vague statements are not wanted, but specific and definite charges, with the names and residences of witnesses. It does not matter if the offender has left the State, as we may be required by requisition. And our friends will please gather and report any such violations of the law that may be discovered at the November election. If our Government is to last, the time has come when these outrageous violations of law should be punished, and ample provisions are being made for the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of all such cases. The newspapers of the State, favorable to law and order, are respectfully requested to copy this paragraph.

A NEW PATENT OCCUPATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The handsome Nickel Plated New Home Lamp, being introduced to the public this season, is the most meritorious article ever offered. Agents to make money with, is safer and more convenient than the Student Lamp, which has heretofore had the reputation of being the Safest Lamp made, and has a clamp to attach it to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Organ, Desk, or Table top of the ordinary lamp being accidently or carelessly knocked from the table is entirely relieved by this simple clamp contrivance. It can be adjusted to throw the light just where it is wanted to suit the eyes, and can be converted into a handsome wall lamp. It has the best argand burner, a fitting indicator, and convenient match-box, and is provided with a chimney to suit every one. It has been fully tested and editorially endorsed by the "Western Christian Advocate," "Am. Christian Review," "Herald and Presbyter," "Journal and Messenger" and "Christian Standard," the leading religious papers of Cincinnati, and is endorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of that city, the Agent of the American Express Company and Presidents of Insurance Companies, as being the safest, most convenient and best Lamp made.

There are three reasons why Agents should seek such an article to canvass for—first, for it is needed in every house; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One Southern Agent writes "It sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war; another writes, "it

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY MORNING, - - OCT. 29, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—At a special meeting of the Hancock and English Club of this place, held on Wednesday evening, an invitation extended by the Young Men's H. & E. Club of Altoona to join them on Saturday evening next in the last grand demonstration in that city prior to the election was formally accepted and a committee appointed to ascertain by this (Thursday) evening how many of the club will participate.

—A younger brother of Mr. Edmund Stiller, of this place, died suddenly on Sunday last, at his father's residence, near Stoystown, Somerset county. The deceased was married about three years ago, but no children were born to him. Mr. Miller left on Monday morning's train to attend the funeral, which was to take place on the following day, and at this writing (Wednesday forenoon) has not returned.

—A Fayette county farmer caused the arrest, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday of last week, of two men named Stefford and Rolland, said to hail from this county, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. They had offered him $1,000—not counterfeit, they said, but an over-issue—for $300. Upon $10 bills which they gave him, proved to be genuine, and the authorities at Pittsburg are in a loss to know what to make of the matter.

—The inclemency of the weather on Saturday last nipped the contemplated meeting at Nicktown in the bud, but did not prevent the lion-hearted Democracy of Barr township from raising their pole, and a mighty fine one it is said to be. The meeting has not been abandoned, however, but will take place, if the weather permits, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, when good speakers from this place and other points will be present to address the meeting.

—We have received a list of twenty-nine names, comprising citizens of Cambria and Clearfield counties, bearing testimony to the notable skill and eminent success of Dr. J. B. Noonan, of St. Lawrence, in the treatment of diphtheria, not one of his patients having died from the disease, but as our columns are more than usually crowded with political matter this week, we hope to be excused for withholding the certificate until our next issue.

—We have received a letter from Mr. J. C. Morrow, of Scottdale, Pa., giving a detailed account of a terrible affliction that has been inflicted on the family of our friend and patron John Yahner, formerly of this county, five of whose children died from diphtheria between the 11th and 23d of this month, but we are reluctantly obliged to withhold the publication of the letter until next week. Meantime we pray God to comfort and console the stricken ones in their heartrending bereavement.

—Brother Jones, of the Tyrone *Herald*, is indeed his locally brilliant but politically erring journal last week from a new Campbell power press, printed on new type and enlarged to the same size as it was before it passed through the fiery ordeal which devastated that town not a great while ago. There is no good luck, personal or pecuniary, which we do not wish the editor of the *Herald* in this commendable undertaking, but if we get the laugh on him politically next week, we shall enjoy it hugely.

—Frank H. Elder, a brakeman on extra freight west Tuesday evening, fell to the track while in the act, as is supposed, of jumping from the moving car, just as the cars separated by the breaking of a coupling, and was run over and killed almost instantly, his right arm and leg being cut off and the right side of his head crushed in. Where the accident happened the Johnstown *Tribune*, from which we quote, don't state. Deceased was a single man, aged 22 years, and lived three miles west of Derry.

—Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, was nominated for Supreme Judge in Williamsport, on Wednesday of last week, by some half dozen prominent politicians representing the Greenback-Labor party to fill the vacancy occasioned by F. P. Dewees flopping to Hancock, and if our old leather friend, Matthew Murray, of Hollidaysburg, is not a little off in his card published in the Altoona *Tribune* of the 27th, Mr. Calvin has concluded to accept the empty honor, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

—It will be seen by a flaming advertisement elsewhere that Messrs. A. J. Anderson & Co., have just opened a stock of made-up clothing and furnishing goods in the room recently occupied by Chas. Simon, in Jaggard's block, Altoona, where big bargains await all who want to be suited for the coming winter. Mr. Anderson, the senior member of the firm, is well known in this county as a progressive, prosperous and popular business man, and with such a reputation to sustain everybody may rely on a fair count and honest returns.

—Two elegant new heaters, the handiwork of the Barstow Co., of Providence, R. I., have been purchased for the Church of the Holy Name and will be placed in position by a competent workman, who has had considerable experience in that line, the latter part of next week. The heaters, of which there are two, will have cost about $400, all told, when the work is complete, and as they are said to be of a superior make and emit neither smoke nor dust in any but the orthodox way, the price to be paid is certainly not an exorbitant one.

—Messrs. Caen & Co. have added a full line of boots and shoes to the already large and elegant assortment of dry goods, dress goods, clothing, hats, caps, notions, etc., they have in store at Chest Springs. They have also for sale a complete selection of fine shoes, gaiters, etc., for ladies and children at their "boss" store in Altoona, where the latest dress goods, millinery, carpets, and almost everything else except groceries, can always be found in great profusion. So it makes little odds at which of Corn's stores you invest, you'll find their prices the lowest while their goods are the best.

—So far as the local offices in this county are concerned, the Republicans do not hesitate to declare that Mr. Brown will be continued in the Register and Recorder's office, whatever fate may be in store for the rest of their ticket. Of course this is all humbombe, but Democrats should see that Mr. Sweeny gets every vote which of right belongs to him at the coming election. His physical condition has been such as to prevent him from making anything but a partial canvass of the county, but we sincerely hope that no Democrat will refuse to vote for him for that or any other reason, real or imaginary.

—The Republicans hereaway moved heaven and earth so to speak, in making arrangements to outshine and outnumber the recent Democratic demonstration in this place, and had everything "cocked and primed" for a grand torchlight procession, house illuminations, fireworks, mass meetings and sich like, on Wednesday night of this week, but as the weather didn't pan out worth a cent they were reluctantly obliged to let the thing flop. Excursion trains had been secured from Altoona and Johnstown, fully one thousand persons being expected from those two places alone, but the orders were of necessity countermanded.

—The accident to the Pacific Express west, which occurred midway between Mineral Point and East Conemaugh on Thursday forenoon of last week, causing the death of Mr. Charles M'Closkey, express messenger, of Lawrenceville, a brief notice of which appeared in our last issue, was caused by the spreading of the rails at a point three feet west of the bridge. The locomotive, however, fortunately ran about one hundred feet beyond the bridge, thus saving the train from being precipitated into the stream. The tender was first thrown from the track and upset into the ditch, the two express cars and one passenger car following suit, and the forward express car finally caught fire and was burned. Several of the passengers on the train were slightly injured.

—The big demonstration with which our Republican friends intended to startle the town on Wednesday night last was lonesomely "nipped in the bud" by the clerk of the weather, but that did not deter two or three dozen of cap and cape men from Belsano and parts adjacent from putting in an appearance on horseback about 7 o'clock. Of course they were met by some of the G. & A. Club of this place on foot and escorted to the Court House, where a sort of love feast, if we may call it such, a Bellefonte feast, if we may call it such, a Republican named Love being the leading Republican named Love being the leading orator, was convened and kept up until a late hour, the one altogether Love-ly being followed by another speaker named Arnold from Curwinsville. The Court House was pretty well filled, but if every candidate will be pained to learn, if he ever does see it, that there were less than 329 persons, all told, in attendance.

—An unusual ceremony took place at the chapel in Chest Springs on last Sunday. It appears that a young man living in Susquehanna township and a young lady whose home is in Chest Springs, were married some two weeks ago, by a Justice of the Peace in the above named township. Both the contracting parties being Catholics, this act, according to Diocesan discipline, excommunicated them from the fold of the Church, and when Father Ryan, the resident pastor, heard of the marriage he refused to reconsider the matter again by the faithful until they had given public evidence of the scandal they had given. Accordingly, on last Sunday after Mass, and in presence of the whole congregation, the young couple appeared before the altar, and after receiving a severe public reprimand, the sentence of excommunication was remitted by episcopal dispensation. Pretty rough on the young folks, but as they knew, or should have known, what was required of them by the faith they profess, they have no one to blame but themselves for the humiliation brought upon them through their own fault.

AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AND AN ACCOMPLISHED TRAGEDY.—Quite a sensation was created in our usually quiet community on Friday morning last by the announcement of the fact that the store of Messrs. W. S. Barker & Bro. had been broken open by two burglars the preceding night, that one of the depredators, an old man who gave his name as Charles Weaver, had been shot through the body and also in the left arm, and that his accomplice in crime, a young man calling himself Albert Wilson, aged 25 or 30 years, both parties being strangers in our town and both hailing from the eastern part of Maryland, had been arrested in the kitchen apartment of Hon. A. A. Barker's residence, whither he had made his way from the store in the vain effort to escape. Entrance to the premises had been effected by prying open the front door and forcing off the hasp of the lock with a carpenter's chisel, which had been obtained at Heist's ten-pin alley, temporarily occupied as a carpenter's shop, just across the street. As to the other circumstances connected with the attempted crime and the prompt and terrible punishment of the participants, we could get no better description than is furnished by Mr. C. H. Barker, the junior member of the firm above named, who for good and sufficient reasons was somewhat belated that night in returning home, and as a consequence came upon the burglars while they were busily engaged in the theft of their cross. It was then that he had been forgiven much, because he had suffered much and his faith in the mercy of God had not deserted him. After the sermon the remains were taken to the cemetery and laid to rest among those whose graves, like his own, have never been hallowed by the footsteps of loving friends and relatives, nor by the prayers, so far as known, by others than those united to them by no other link than that of Christian charity.

Shortly after the death of the unfortunate man had been announced, Squire Jones empanneled a jury of inquest, consisting of Messrs. C. T. Roberts, Foreman, George H. Roberts, Ed. James, John A. Blair, Daniel O. Evans and J. D. Parrish, who continued in session during the greater part of Monday afternoon and evening, listening to the evidence given by the participants and witnesses to the tragedy and by the attending physicians. After this was all in the jury adjourned until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the following verdict was rendered:

"And now, Oct. 26th, 1880, we do say upon our oath and affirmation, that the said Charles Weaver came to death by a pistol ball passing through his right lung, fired by the Sheriff's posse, consisting of Deputy Sheriff Griffith, F. H. Barker and C. H. Barker, while he was attempting to escape arrest, and we further and that it was justifiable homicide."

In concluding we only express the universal sentiment of the community when we say that the appearance of the man Weaver after death, whatever it may have been before, and of this we cannot affirm, never having seen him in life, was more than usually prepossessing, the general wonder among all being that a man with such an intelligent expression of countenance and bearing so many outward evidences of good breeding and an agreeable disposition, combined with a pleasant face and a fine physique, could have descended to the commission of a crime so atrocious as that which brought him as a burglar and for which he had forfeited his life. The deceased was aged about 60 years, said to have been unmarried, and as he lay in his coffin with his long whiskers, naturally gray, though like his hair changed in color to a great extent by a recent application of hair dye, with a smoothed and shapely arm on his breast, no one could gaze upon his features without feeling sorry that one so happily endowed by nature should have met with such a sad and tragic death. When arrested the deceased was dressed in a coarse blue flannel shirt, a pair of brown overalls, a dark coat and a slouched and draggled hat, which distinguish him was the absence of one-half of the fore finger on his right hand, which had evidently been cut off by some sharp implement. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed, we should presume, about 160 pounds. May God be merciful to his soul.

FOLLOWING is a literal translation from the German of an editorial in the Johnstown *Freie Presse* of Wednesday last showing up the "fine points" in the political career of H. A. Boggs, the Republican candidate for Senator from this district:

H. A. Boggs, of this city, is the candidate of the Republican party for State Senator. He is now, and has been ever since he shamefully deserted the Democratic party, in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company as one of its chiefs. He was nominated through the influence of that corporation because of his advocacy of corporations and corporate privileges against individual enterprise and the laboring man. His political history is that of a political trimmer who sets his sails to catch the popular breeze. He has bored the political ocean as a porpoise. He was a Democrat so long as that party was in power, receiving its honors and emoluments. His operations on the old Pennsylvania Canal would not be creditable. They were, however, in his own interest. As Supervisor of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal he made it toll to the interest of *Horace Greeley* to locate a branch of the State Convention to support the popular sovereignty doctrine of Stephen A. Douglas, he violated his instructions and absented himself to Mr. Buchanan for the post-office of this city, thereby removing Ephraim Buck, a worthy Democrat, without notice. After enjoying the emoluments of these offices from the Democratic party, he was defeated for the same seat in the Presidency, he, without any compunctious scruples on the subject, stepped out of the Democratic ranks and voted for Lincoln and Hamlin. They were, however, in his own interest. As Supervisor of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal he made it toll to the interest of *Horace Greeley* to locate a branch of the State Convention to support the popular sovereignty doctrine of Stephen A. Douglas, he violated his instructions and absented himself to Mr. Buchanan for the post-office of this city, thereby removing Ephraim Buck, a worthy Democrat, without notice. After enjoying the emoluments of these offices from the Democratic party, he was defeated for the same seat in the Presidency, he, without any compunctious scruples on the subject, stepped out of the Democratic ranks and voted for Lincoln and Hamlin. He deserted himself as speedily as possible, joining me on the pavement as both walked up Main street, without seeing any one outside, though the light was still burning, and passed through the muster over the transom. Proceeding to the residence of Deputy Sheriff Kinkead, who was standing in the front yard, I informed him in a suppressed manner of what had occurred, and we crossed up Messrs. Ed. Donahoe, Frank Conway and Deputy Sheriff Griffith, visiting them on our way to inform as expeditiously as possible and to wait in front of the livery stable, my brother and self went through the alley at Huntley's store and down the back street to the residence of Wm. A. Barker, clerk at the time, whom we also aroused from his slumbers, and informed him of the occurrence. He dressed himself as speedily as possible, joining me on the pavement as both walked up Main street, without seeing any one outside, though the light was still burning, and passed through the muster over the transom. Proceeding to the residence of Deputy Sheriff Kinkead, who was standing in the front yard, I informed him in a suppressed manner of what had occurred, and we crossed up Messrs. Ed. Donahoe, Frank Conway and Deputy Sheriff Griffith, visiting them on our way to inform as expeditiously as possible and to wait in front of the livery stable, my brother and self went through the alley at Huntley's store and down the back street to the residence of Wm. A. Barker, clerk at the time, whom we also aroused from his slumbers, and informed him of the occurrence. He dressed himself as speedily as possible and joined us

KENDALL'S

SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From Rev. P. N. CRANCER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans' District.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gentlemen: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. I had reason my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the hunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. CRANCER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL

TROY CITY, MASS., March 16, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure—one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and as smooth to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. FARRER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 3, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure; the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.

Yours truly, CHAS. H. BARNARD, "The" Druggist.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

ON HUMAN FLESH.

PETTEE'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., February 27, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of thirteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we have ever used. Yours truly,

REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Pettee's Mill, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain of to remove any long growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, rheumatism in man, or for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, being as mild in its action as it is certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy for man as well as beast has ever met with such unqualified success.

☞Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [9-16-4mo.]

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

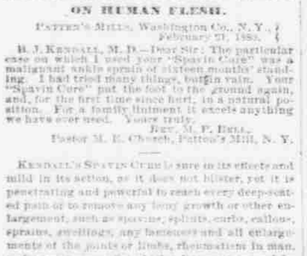
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all who have used it the most PLEASANT AND EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS



The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years shows that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive: that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and rheumatism, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders; that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great Eng- TRADE MARK.
lish Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing The Gray Medicine Co.,
Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞SOLD BY BRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Dr. Ware's Pulmonalis

is a household word with those who have used it, because it does its work quickly and effectually in cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pains in the Breast, Consumption, and Bleeding of the Lungs. Only 10 cents a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. Wholesale Depot, N. W. cor. 3rd and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24-4t&m.]

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞Office on 11th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues. [5-7-1f.]

THE RINGING ROCKS.

These celebrated rocks are found on the farm of Abraham Mench, in Pottsgrove township, three miles northeast of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. They cover a square space of three quarters of an acre. In this tract bowlders are piled up on bowlders of all shapes and forms, and so promiscously arranged that considerable agility is required to walk over them without falling. As one steps from rock to rock a ringing sound, produced by the nails in the boot-heels, is plainly heard. On rapping the stones with a hammer, quite remarkable acoustic properties are revealed. Some of them give forth a rich, full-tone, which would probably vie with the best bell metal if the stones were fashioned into bells. One of them in particular, from it's depth of tone, is known as the State house bell. This was at one time among the largest of the rocks. It has been broken off, however, but still has preserved its strong full-tone. The general sound produced by striking the smaller stones resembles that of a blacksmith's anvil, some having a little clearer ring than others, no two sounding just alike. In passing from one to another of the large rocks one is reminded of the tapping of car wheels by the train inspector. Thousands of people visit this natural phenomenon every summer. The rocks themselves bear evidence of this, the edges being battered off by hammer strokes, and the sides of many having names carved on them, some parties who were unwilling to take the time or trouble to chisel their names upon the rocks having resorted to paint, and considerable daubing has been done in various colors. The advertising fiend has not failed to put in his appearance; and we are now made aware of the merits of patent medicines, of the place to buy carpets and the like, on every hand. We have not heard any satisfactory explanation of the cause of the ringing or bell-like sounds of these rocks. Some says it is owing to there being a cavern under them. This, however can have nothing to do with it, as when the rocks are removed they still have the same sound. One large and sonorous bowlder was taken to the Centennial, and created a great deal of attention there. Another was sent to England afterwards. There is probably a metallic substance in this group of bowlders to which the ringing sound may be attributed. We have not heard, however, of any geological analysis being made. Half a mile east of the Ringing Rocks, and in the same range of hills, there is another group of bowlders which are much visited. Here a lofty pile of rocks surmounts a cavity of considerable depth, the whole being known as the "Stone House." Near by the stone house is a large bowlder, some fifteen or twenty feet high, which, from its peculiar contour, is called the "Hay-Stack." Besides their acoustic qualities there is another singular circumstance about the Ringing Rocks which visitors rarely fail to notice. Many of them have very strange marks, or indentations. At some points these resemble the tracks of a horse's hoof. Others are like the track of a wagon. Some of the larger indentations are said to resemble an elephant foot, and fac similies of the human foot are claimed to be found among the smaller ones.

BUTTER.—Butter is mentioned several times in the Old Testament, but it is now generally believed by the best authorities that the article there alluded to was not butter in our sense of the word, but only cream or sour milk. It is highly probable that butter was not known in that early age of the world. The oldest mention of real butter is by Herodotus. Plutarch tells a story of two noble ladies, one of whom smelled so strongly of sweet ointment and the other of butter that they could not endure each other's presence. It is said that butter was scarcely known to the Greeks and Romans during the second century. The Greeks learned its use from Thrace, Scythia and some of the regions of Asia Minor. The Romans obtained their knowledge of it from the Germans. Pliny and others say that the Germans made a great deal of milk, and also made it into butter and cheese.—Butter was used, however, among the Romans more as a medicinal ointment than as an article of food. They used olive oil more as we use butter, and this is still largely the case in the countries of Southern Europe.

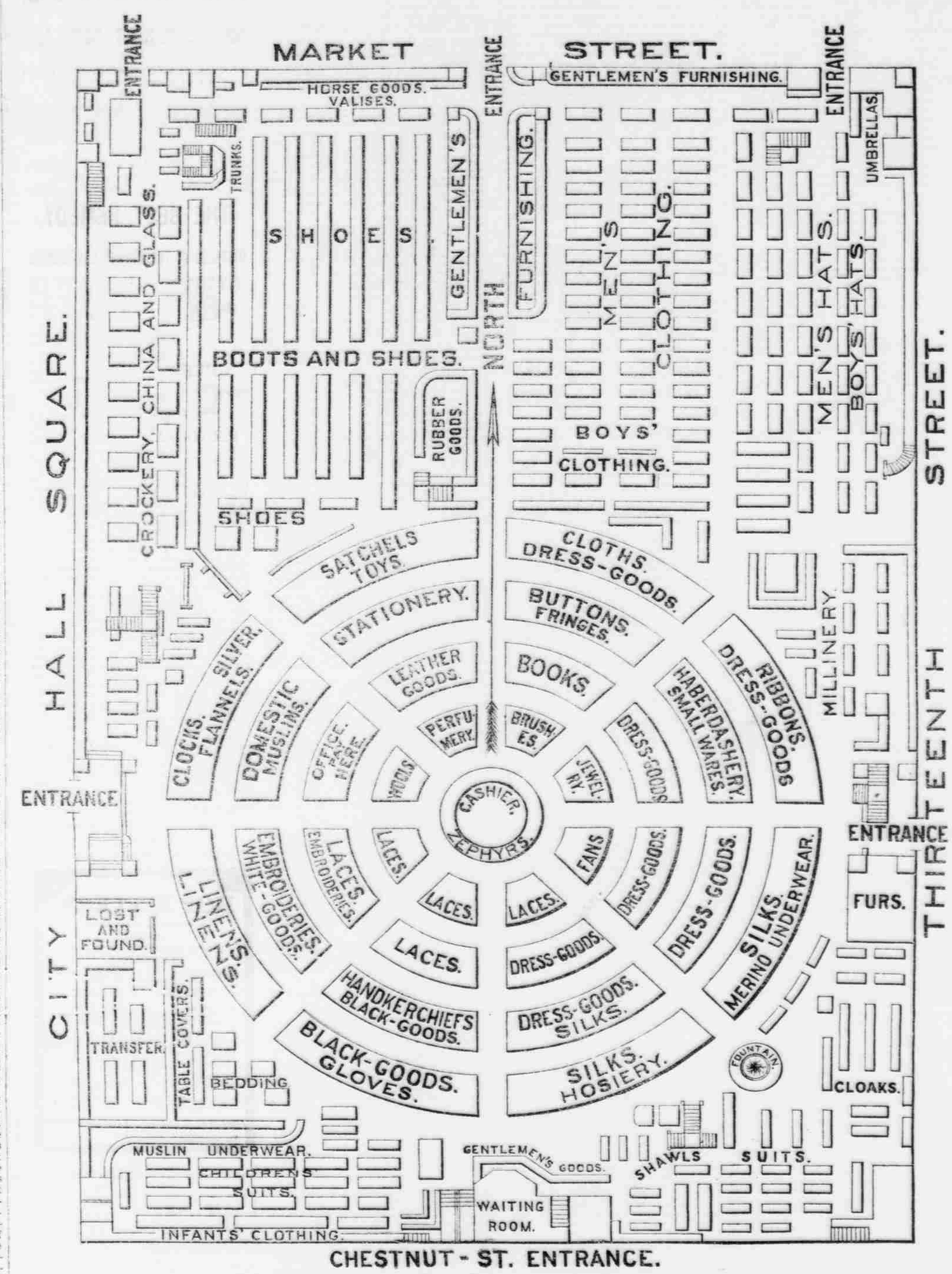
In our own day the manufacture of butter has become a thriving industry in many countries, and busy dairies with their golden products girdle the world. As a general thing butter is made from cow's milk, though the milk of sheep, goats and asses is used in some countries. That obtained from cow's milk is considered the best, and that from asses milk the poorest. The butter-making capacity of milk varies, inasmuch as some cows give a richer article than others, and even the milk of any given cow will vary in excellence from time to time according to the season and food. The total amount of butter made in the United States in 1870 was somewhat in excess of 257,000 tons. Of this amount New York State made more than one-fifth—a much larger quantity than any other State in the Union. The six largest butter-producing States in the year above mentioned were as follows: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan.—*Troy Times.*

IMPROVING STOCK CHEAPLY.—Many farmers suppose that because they cannot buy a herd or a flock that therefore they must be content in growing scrub stock. On this subject the *Live Stock Journal* has the following: It doesn't require a section of land, nor a big bank account, to make a beginning. You need not go to England, nor even to a sister state, to get the "blood" which is sure to "tell." Good reliable breeders of Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys, &c., are scattered all through the States, and will supply, at a reasonable cost, a young bull or a few cows, or whatever may be desired. A pure-blooded bull calf can be bought all the way from $50 upwards, and bred to native cows, and will give half-blooded animals which, when grown, will sell readily at high figures, when the "scrubs" are not wanted at any price. If any farmer says he hasn't $50 to spare, let him join his neighbor, and own the animal in common. From this point of view the "can't-afford-it" plea disappears; for if necessary, a pool of $5 each can be formed. In just that way the breeders of Madison, Clinton, and other counties in Ohio, in early days, formed their associations for importing Short-horns from England, and the great results accomplished point the way for the common farmers for to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT says that, while on a visit in the fall to a friend he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens, and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He was in the habit of giving, on every alternate day, a teaspoonful and quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried, when it was found that the number of eggs was reduced each trial to from five to six daily. Our correspondent believes that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off diseases to which chickens are subject.

IF troubled with wakefulness on retiring to bed eat three or four small onions; they will act as a gentle and soothing narcotic. Onions are also excellent to eat when one is much exposed to cold.

GROUND PLAN OF JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.



CHESTNUT-ST. ENTRANCE.

THE STORE AND THE TRADE.

A study of this ground plan, incomplete as it is, will give you a better idea of the store, and of what is in it, than description can do. The store covers 2¼ acres; a basement is under, and galleries are over, a part. The whole affords somewhere about 5 acres of room.

This particular business is 4 years old; it began in 1876 with clothing; in 1877 it became a general store with such goods as you see in the plan, with carpets, upholstery, furniture, and kitchen-furnishing up-stairs. Since that time gallery after gallery has been added; and there is not an inch of room to spare anywhere. To the surprise of many, it has flourished while trade was languishing almost everywhere else.

To us there is no mystery about it. Nothing surprising even; unless it be surprising that so conspicuous a business should ever be misunderstood. We do nothing more than simply to provide facilities for your getting what you want.

We don't mean to say that other facilities are not provided for distributing goods; but that's a different thing. We provide so that you get what you want, *exactly what you want!* In the first place we've got it. In the second place we send it. And if we send you the wrong thing, or if you think the charge is too much, you bundle it back to us.

We tell of these things in the newspapers, because there are thousands of you who don't know what we are doing: thousands of you don't know the character of the stock that fills these 5 acres; thousands of you who, therefore, buy where you pay more money.

We are every merchant's fair and open competitor. We do not expect to gather millions of trade from all over the country without meeting opposition and misrepresentation. Some will believe whatever is said against us. The only answer we make is: Send back whatever you don't want at the price.

We want your trade. You want our goods; or would want them, if you knew. No matter how far away you may be; you will do well to send to us for some things. We ask you to write to us about something you have present occasion for.

When we get in communication with you, we shall have one means of winning your trade, viz., by pleasing you. When we have won it, we shall have one means of keeping it, viz., by dealing with you as we deal with everybody: giving you large return for your money, and supplying your wants so intelligently that you will write us for what you want as naturally as you say "good morning" to your next-door neighbor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. W. YEAGER,

—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—

HEATING and COOKING STOVES

—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.

☞CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.—tf.]

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use natures remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly restored. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

—ALWAYS HAVE THE—

Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections especially. [10-14.-tf.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-5,'79.-1y.*]

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.,) Centre street [1-21.'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'77.]

A SHORT HISTORY OF WHEAT.

The varieties of wheat are almost numberless, and their characters vary widely under the influence of cultivation and climate. There are said to be 180 distinct varieties in the museum of Cornell University. On the slopes of the mountains of Mexico and Xalapa the luxuriance of vegetation is such that wheat does not form ears. In Japan, it is said the wheat has been so developed by the Japanese farmers, that no matter how much manure is used, the straw will not grow larger, though the length of the ear increases. The height is rarely more than two feet, and often not more than twenty inches. Through selection winter wheat has been changed to summer wheat in three years, and summer wheat converted in the same time to winter wheat. In general, wheat is the most esteemed of cereal productions, but in Abyssinia, according to Parkyns, the flour of the "teff" or "dugassa," is scarcely palatable to Europeans, is preferred by the natives to any other grain.

Isis was supposed to have introduced wheat into Egypt, Demeter into Greece, and the Emperor Chin Wong into China about 3000 B. C. In Europe it was cultivated before the period of history, as samples have been recovered from the lacustsine dwellings of Switzerland. In England it was probably not cultivated by the ancient Britons, but the Anglo-Saxons when Bede wrote early in the eighth century, sowed their wheat in the spring, and in the days of Queen Elizabeth its cultivation was but partial. Indeed, wheat was an article of comparative luxury till nearly the seventeenth century. In India wheat seems to be native, but introducers of its Sanscrit name singnifies "food of the barbarians;" yet three varieties are mentioned in the Bhavaprakasa, one of which, a large-grained, is said to have come from the West, and another, a small-grained or beardless wheat is said to have been indigenous to Middle India.

The first wheat raised in the "New World" was sown by Spaniards on the island of Isabella, in January, 1494, and on March 30 the ears were gathered. The foundation of the wheat harvest of Mexico is said to have been three or four grains carefully cultivated in 1530, and preserved by a slave of Cortez. The crop of Quito was raised by a Franciscan monk in front of the convent. Garcilasso de la Verga affims that in Peru, up to 1547, wheaten bread had not been sold at Cusco. Wheat was first sown by Gosnold on Cuttyhunk, one of Elizabeth's islands in Buzzard's Bay, off Massachusetts, in 1602, when he first explored the coast. In 1604, on the island of St. Croix, near Calais, Me., the Sieur de Monts had some wheat sown, which flourished finely. In 1611 the first wheat appears to have been sown in Virginia. In 1626 samples of wheat grown in the Dutch colony at New Netherlands were shown in Holland. It is probable that wheat was sown in the Plymouth colony prior to 1619, though we find no record of it, and in 1629 wheat was ordered from England to be used as seed. In 1718 wheat was introduced into the valley of the Mississippi by the "Western Company." In 1759 it was among the cultivated crops of the Sinoa Indians of the Gela, river New Mexico.—*Millers' Magazine.*

AUTUMN LEAVES IN FANCY WORK.—The bright tints of autumn leaves are very lovely for ornamenting our parlors, bondoirs, and dining tables. Brackets and picture-frames can also be adorned with them, and they add greatly to the beauty of one's surroundings. Collect a large quantity, combining every hue, from crimson to scarlet, from scarlet to yellow, and from yellow to green. The red beech and the beautiful variegated sumach are very desirable, as also are the oak and ferns, but the maple exceeds them all in the great variety of its tints, and the various sizes of its leaves. Smooth every leaf on the wrong side, with a moderately warm iron, holding it upon the leaf only a minute. Then take a camel's hair pencil and a little olive oil, and carefully brush over every part of the leaf. Place them on a flat surface to dry, and let them remain until the next day. For wiring these leaves into garlands, etc., for preparing them for boquets, take the fine green-covered reel wire, such as is always used in manufacturing wax flowers, and attach it around the stem, first laying it so that it will extend the entire length of the leaf to support it. Afterwards wind around each stem to conceal the wire, either narrow strips of green tissue paper, or brown Berlin worsted, and join the leaves together in sprays; of course the individual leaves on each spray must be of the same species. Prepare a large number of these sprays mounted on wires, and then arrange them in vases, about picture frames, over mirrors, and as ornaments to lace curtains, and your apartments will present a festive appearance, although the dreary winter weather has browned the face of nature. Oak leaves, acorns, and brightly colored beans, gummed upon a card-board frame, will make handsome corner brackets, or wall pockets and vases to hold your beautiful leaves. The acorns and beans ought to be cut in half, when used for this purpose.—*Country Gentleman.*

AMERICAN GLASS MAKING.—The first glass factory in America was erected in 1609 near Jamestown, Va., and the second followed in the same colony twelve years later. In 1620 some acres of ground were granted to glassmen in Salem, Mass., probably the first year of the industry which was prosecuted there for many years. The first glass factory in Pennsylvania was built near Philadelphia in 1683, under the direction of William Penn, but it did not prove successful. The first glass factory west of the Alleghenies was set up by Albert Gallatin and his associates in 1785, at New Geneva, on the Monongahela river. A small factory was established on the Ohio river, near Pittsburg, in 1790, and another in 1795. The earlier attempt failed, the later was quite successful. In 1810 there were twenty-two glass factories in the country, with an annual product valued at $1,047,000. There are now about five times as many factories, producing eight times as much glass. According to the returns received under the recent census, our flint glass factories turn out 210,554 tons of table and other glass-ware; and the window-glass works produce 3,644,440 boxes. The total value of the product is nearly $45,750,000.

FISH AS A FARM CROP.—The *Rural World* wonders why farmers do not add to their live stock products that of fish and says:

"They go to great expense to raise live stock, build barns and stables and fences to inclose them, work hard, to make good pastures for them, toil all summer to raise corn and other grain to feed them in winter, and whether stormy or pleasant weather in winter, feed them several times daily; and yet when it comes to spending a few days, or weeks even, to make a good pond for fish, that will take care of themselves, that neither need summer or winter feeding, and that furnish food as good as mutton, beef or pork, and that give variety and change of food to the family—they are unwilling to exert themselves and make the necessary ponds. Farmers should bear in mind they can raise fish pound for pound cheaper than they can beef or pork; that an acre or two more in water, properly stocked with fish, is worth five times as much as the same land in farm crops, and that the same ponds will furnish crystal ice that can be kept all summer to keep milk, butter, cream, meat, fresh fruit and drinking-water cold.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued, in ninety cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected. As a remedy for the above diseases, and all Kidney Complaints of either sex, it is unsurpassed, and is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

☞For sale by Geo. A. Kelly & Co., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. Wm. Lyeneus, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [12-5-1y.-4d.]

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Formerly Dr. Orme's Bitters Cure.

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in existence for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞For Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞For the cure of Bright's and all other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and will cure every form of disease, from a pimple to scrofula, in short a bottle of it cures Scrofulous and other Skin Diseases, Blood Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Dizziness, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. Unequaled as an appetizer and general tonic. Bottles of forty doses, fifty cents, or $1.00.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental anxiety, and indiscretion.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe the tortured Nerves, it never leaves the system, never deranges the digestion, never constipates the bowels.

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Are an immediate and active stimulant to the Torpid Liver, and Entire Digestive Organism. Invaluable in Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and all Malarial Blood Diseases. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and operate without disturbing the system. Price, 25c. a box.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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PERMANENTLY CURES

KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. C. S. HOGABOOM, Cattaraugus, Co., N. Y., says, "our package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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Liquid KIDNEY-WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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AFTER all other liniments have failed, TRY DR. WARE'S ELECTRIC RELIEF

By taking internally it will cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramp, colic, asthma, phthisic, influenza, spasms, sick headache, vomiting sickness, heartburn, sour stomach, pain in the back and sunstroke. Applied externally, it will relieve you of rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, lumbago, earache, toothache, inflamed breast, mumps, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, frost bites, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, wounds, contracted tendons, leucorrhœa, swollen joints, stings of insects. Sold by druggists and storekeepers, and are generally. Wholesale depot, N. W. corner 3rd and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24-4t&m.]

DR. JONES' TARAXCANUM TONIC

OR DYSPEPSIA MEDICINE, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pain in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price, 75 cts. at all Druggists. [10-10-4t.]